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of the right of way in a given line of publication, even by timely and sincere announcement. Of course it is true that in many cases the more editions or works along the same line, the better; for instance, Tucker and Dill do not in any way infringe upon one another in their treatment of Roman Life, but on the contrary are usefully supplementary. But in certain other lines, as in the present instance, one work effectually kills the other; and the only proper settlement of such a situation ought to be the recognition by all concerned of the just claims of the author making prior announcement, if he be admittedly competent to accomplish the task. And this recognition by the international courtesy of scholars we trust will some time be accomplished, to the immense saving of good work made useless by the present method of procedure.

F. J. MILLER

Caesar's Gallic War, Books I-IV and Selections from V-VIII.

With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By JOHN C. ROLFE, PH.D., Head of the Department of Latin in the University of Pennsylvania, and ARTHUR W. ROBERTS, PH.D., Head of the Classical Department in Brookline High School. New York: Scribner, 1910. Pp. xcvi+343+100.

"The main object of the second year should be to learn to read and translate Latin." In keeping with this profession of the authors, we find the commentary on books I-IV full and helpful on syntax, sentence structure, and the translation of phrases which might give trouble or tempt to an awkward rendering. For tracing Caesar's war game the reader has chapter headings and a dozen maps and plans, but notes on this aspect of the subject are not conspicuous. Syntax references are given, not directly to the school grammars, but to a grammatical introduction of about 60 pages, embracing 227 numbered paragraphs on the syntax of Caesar. Each paragraph contains a concise statement of principle, references to six school grammars, and usually two translated examples, apparently taken so far as possible from book I. Each construction seems to stand as an isolated phenomenon with little to suggest relations between constructions. The phraseology is often very apt, and in general, considering the unarticulated treatment just noted, conforms to the results of modern syntactical study. Many will question the wisdom of tempting the second-year student to defer making the acquaintance of his grammar with its more adequate presentation of Latin syntax as a system. In the text the pupil will not find the perplexing foreign punctuation of relative and substantive clauses common in the older and found in some newer editions; though in this respect the editions of Rolfe and Roberts does not go as far as that of Allen and Greenough or of Walker. It does go farther than any edition of Caesar which we have noticed in marking off with commas

participial phrases logically equivalent to adverbial clauses which in English would be so set off, an altogether commendable feature. The selections from the later books are edited for sight reading with brief notes at the foot of the page only. In a word, we have here a serviceable edition of Caesar of the accepted type, worthy to rank with the best three or four now in use.

W. S. GORDIS

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The Histories of Tacitus. Books I-II. Edited by FRANK GARDNER MOORE. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. xxx+249. \$0.60.

This volume contains a short description of the life and works of Tacitus, a more detailed account of his style (under the two headings of Freedom and Concentration), and a brief discussion of his literary critics, followed by a few words upon the text-tradition, a bibliography, the text, and notes. The text follows that of Halm (1907) except in ninety-five places, duly noted in an appendix, many of which are a return to MS readings. Of the emendations adopted the following may be cited. In i. 68 Professor Moore reads *infesto* for the *in sto* of the Medicean (*iusto* vulg.); in i. 69 he inserts before *ut est* the word *tum* (where Heraeus conjectured *mox*); in ii. 12 for *maiore Italiae parte* is substituted *etiam ora Italiae*, a change hardly necessitated by any difficulty in the usual reading; in ii. 40, for *sedecim*, an impossible number in the context, there is inserted *XXV*, a suggestion of the editor in *P.A.P.A.*, XL, lxiv f.

The notes cover 138 pages and are well written and helpful. On p. ix of the introduction, however, it appears hardly justifiable to draw from the question of the stranger to Tacitus at the circus (Pliny, *Epp.* 9. 23. 2) the inference that Tacitus and Pliny resembled each other in speech or accent and hence that Tacitus probably came from Northern Italy, for the implication of dialectic peculiarities such as would easily have distinguished the two men from all other Roman writers is one which neither the questions and answers nor the context in which the episode is narrated directly suggest and one which Pliny's own pride would have been slow to publish to the world.

The insertion of a map, such as that in the first volume of Wolff's edition, and of an index of proper names would be of great assistance to the student. The question may be raised whether the first three books, ending with the death of Vitellius and the brief estimate of his character, would not present a more complete picture than a selection that stops with the end of the second book, *in mediis rebus*, but the limits set by the series in which this volume appears may have prevented such a choice. To the list of errata, for which the publishers wish to assume entire responsibility, may be added *inius* for *Vinius* on p. 27, l. 11. In general the careful and methodical arrangement of the book and its emphasis upon the essential facts should make it useful and acceptable to the student.

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